

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION

Delegates From the Islands Explain the Public Sentiment.

The Entire Population Satisfied With Annexation, and Ask for a Territorial Form of Government—The Contract Labor Question Not Serious—The Need of a Cable System.

Just what the condition in the Hawaiian Islands is at the present time, and what the natives think of their new parent Government, was explained today by several of the islanders who are in this city on their way home. The party consists of the delegation of ministers who represented the churches of the islands at the Congressional Convention at Boston in September. There are six members of the delegation, of which the Rev. O. P. Emerson is the head. They came here to pay their respects to the President, and they had an interview with him yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Emerson, in speaking of the relations between the United States and the islands, established by annexation, said that, as far as he is able to judge, the best of feeling prevails among the Hawaiians toward the United States. He believed that the union would ultimately result in making Hawaii a great State.

"When annexation was first considered, the natives were somewhat anxious, and they did not know what was in store for them. They are now, however, entirely satisfied, and recognize the necessity, or at least the desirability of the change."

In speaking of contract labor Mr. Emerson said:

"Contract labor is not so bad a thing as it has been represented. As a general thing the laborers are well treated, but occasionally instances have been where some of them have been brutally treated. Such instances, however, are comparatively rare. The contract labor system is, perhaps, a natural outgrowth of general conditions in the islands. Chinese and Japanese laborers, seeking employment in the islands where they are unknown to the planters and owing to the scarcity of workmen, and in order to make sure of their services, it has been found necessary to bind them by agreement. These contract laborers, where they are unknown to the planters and owing to the scarcity of workmen, and in order to make sure of their services, it has been found necessary to bind them by agreement. These contract laborers, where they are unknown to the planters and owing to the scarcity of workmen, and in order to make sure of their services, it has been found necessary to bind them by agreement."

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"Owing to the constantly increasing number of Asiatics in the islands," continued Mr. Emerson, "there is a growing opportunity for American mechanics, unless they are prepared to submit to the competition of cheap labor. There is, however, a great need for capital in the sugar and coffee industry."

Mr. Emerson said he believes that there will be a development of the profit or crop sharing system, now in vogue to a great extent in Washington, and which will be of great commercial benefit to the islands. He expressed the belief that there is a field for new steamship lines in the island trade, and said that several have already been projected.

Rev. S. L. Desha, who is one of the party, and who is a native pastor of the church at Hilo, said that the sentiment of his people was that they should have a government in which they could have a voice. "Among the Hawaiians," he said, "there are intelligent and capable men, who could, with credit, fill positions of trust. We want to have a government which feels a deep interest in the Hawaiian people. A man who does not understand the state of mind of those people, who cannot enter into their feelings and sympathies, whose object is to keep them in a state of thralldom, cannot make a success as a governor of the islands. The present government is the cleanest we have ever had. But we believe we have native Hawaiians who know all the needs of the islands, and love them better than any foreigner could."

The party's visit to Washington is not attended with any political significance, the object being to have the Hawaiians pay respect to the President. The members of the delegation prefer to be looked upon in the light of a religious body rather than a political one. They will leave next week for San Francisco.

DESERVED THE FLAG FOR LOVE.

A Connecticut Soldier Comes Home and is Arrested.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 28.—The news has come from across the continent to William R. Griffen that his son, Walter Griffen, who was a hero a year ago, is now a deserter and likely to be shot. Love proved stronger than duty with the young man. For his brave and gallant conduct and risked an infamous death.

Walter Griffen had long been in love with Miss Kitty White, of Lakeville, Conn. But her father resented it, and parental influence prevailed with the young woman. When the Spanish-American war began Griffen enlisted in the Third Connecticut Volunteers. When that regiment was mustered out, Griffen was an important man. Maybe it was a triumph of affection or an expression of patriotism that made Kitty White listen to Griffen. Whatever the reason, certain it is that they ran away to Millerton, N. Y., and were married.

Griffen felt that the war spirit was still strong within him. He wanted real service. So he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry to go to Manila. But the long delay and the hardships of preparation, the journey across the continent, the prospect of the long voyage over seas and the separation from his bride destroyed all sense of soldierly honor and obligation. Just before the regiment embarked at Vancouver, he and another soldier, Hamilton, deserted. They fled into Canada, but returned to the United States shortly afterward, and Griffen was arrested.

KILLED BY A ROLLING LOG.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 28.—Near Ceredo yesterday afternoon Samuel J. Ferguson, for years deputy collector of internal revenue under R. White, was killed by being struck by a rolling sawlog. Ferguson's body was pinned against a standing tree and the log had to be cut in two before the body could be removed. He was forty years old, a prominent Mason, and a Democratic leader in his county.

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Give name and address in full.

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PIRATES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Revelations of Crime by a Gang of Outlaws.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—When piracy and smuggling went out of fashion a century ago off the coast of Scotland a piratical germ was transplanted to the coast of Nova Scotia. There it flourished amazingly in some districts without interruption from the authorities.

Recently some of the gang of pirates who held the people of Whitehead and Guysboro in terror have been brought to justice, some are behind the bars, and others have turned state's evidence.

It was a difficult task to apprehend the freebooters. Vessels were wrecked and robbed. Sudden descents were made upon fishing villages at night and everything of value from fish to money was stolen; houses were burned, sometimes from spite and sometimes to defraud the insurance companies.

The inhabitants of the terrorized district lived in fear of their lives. The arrest of Perry and Arthur Munro and Otto N. Feltmate, members of prominent families, and their conviction for piracy and ship scuttling, was the first move for relief. People braved easier. But a greater surprise was to follow.

A few days ago Mrs. Melinda Munro, the mother of Perry and Arthur Munro, accused her brother-in-law, Enos L. Munro, the collector of customs at Whitehead, Guysboro county, of having burned the government buildings at Whitehead. She named Howard and Cranwick Munro as accomplices. Enos Munro, a pillar of the church and a model for the young men, is now behind the bars. His conviction seems certain.

Since Arthur Munro received his sentence of six years in the penitentiary he has confessed that with others of the gang he poured oil on the property of an old man named Handesher and then set fire to it. This crime seems to have been committed out of sheer devilry.

There have been several mysterious deaths which, rightly or wrongly, are now laid at the door of the pirates. It is certain that they are indirectly responsible for the death of two brothers named Hamilton, who owned a vessel that put into Whitehead owing to stress of weather. She had a valuable cargo and many passengers aboard. Passengers and crew were induced by the pirates to sleep on shore, and while the vessel was despoiled the gang stripped her of cargo and valuables and slipped her anchors.

Instead of going on the rocks she was intercepted by a Captain Harris and brought back. Salvage was demanded and the Hamiltons could not pay it. They chartered a leaky vessel, intending to make Halifax, but their makeshift of a boat went down and they were lost.

CARRYING ON TO ITALY.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 28.—The British steamship Bird Oswald has cleared, carrying out the first grain cargo ever loaded at this port for Italy, according to customs-house officials. It is possible that other ships have sailed from Newport News for ports in Italy with staves or something else of little importance, but no ship has ever been taken out to a grain cargo for that country. If the memories of the customs-house officials serve them correctly, The Bird Oswald carries 245,000 bushels of oats and she is bound for Civita Vecchia and Naples.

Bourich's Maizen, Sauter, and Lager are the best beers.

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LEADERS OF THE BOERS

Something About the Character of Oom Paul's Men.

Kruger and Joubert Said to Be Too Shrewd and Clever to Be Representative of the South African Dutch—The Deadly Effective Way of Unostentatious Gregorowski.

The Boers are an entirely misunderstood race. War might have been averted had education taken the place of diplomacy. It would, perhaps, have been a lengthy process, but there is little doubt that it would have been efficacious eventually.

The Boer is the spoiled child of the veldt, and his ignorance is so colossal, so unimaginable by those who have not lived with him, that it seems sadder than sad to have to punish him like a naughty schoolboy.

A pen dipped in the milk of human kindness would find it difficult to write many nice things about the Boer character. "True, he is a hardy man, up to a certain point, a hardy pioneer, a desert man according to his lights, which are woefully dim, and a patriot in the best sense of the word. To these qualifications must, however, in all fairness, be added that he is a liar, a cheat, and a rogue, if he gets the chance; that his morals are of the lowest, and that his word is not trustworthy."

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger is hardly a representative Boer. He is too clever, too sincere, and too stubborn. Kruger is an old man now. He will be seventy-five next week. Not infrequently, physical attributes, such as a shortness of sight, which forces him to wear ungainly Chinese goggles, he has a fatal lack of appreciating political perspective. A case-hardened conservative, the least departed from the order of things as they have been, he is clamorous about the influx of the stranger and the swamping of his burghers.

"My country is in danger. My burghers are being swamped. My God will look after me in time of trouble." Everything in the oligarchical possessive case.

Kruger's Money Matters.

Kruger does not hate the Outlander, qua Outlander, as do many of his burghers. He has found them too useful, his Nelmapius, his Vorstmann, and his Lippertje, to do that. But he recognizes their genius as opposed to the dull sloth of the Boer, and he fears greatly accordingly. Kruger is a "dopper" or "hard shell" Lutheran, and is absolutely sincere in his belief that the Boers are the chosen people of the Almighty. Oom Paul was at one time minister of the reformed church in the service of the British Government. He was entitled to draw salary at the rate of £200 a year. He probably thought himself worthy of better hire, and for some months drew at the rate of £250 a year. He was called to book by the authorities, but refused nothing—then or since. The very severe letters written to him at the time by Sir Melmoth Osborn are still extant.

Again, only a few years ago, after the President had gone to Colorado, in the Cape Colony, Kruger, then governor, in conference, the very outspoken Pretoria newspaper, "Land en Volk," accused Mr. Kruger of taking payment of a sum of money for his services as a minister of the Cape Colony. The editor was acquitted upon the usual traveling allowance of so much per day, as if he had traveled from Pretoria to Colorado by cart, as would have been his mode of transport. Still, he had been traveled by railway, and he paid nothing for his fare.

Mr. Marais, the editor, was prosecuted criminally for libel. The President did not give evidence. The editor was acquitted. The money was not paid back, and his honor tacitly admitted the theft of the money.

The President receives a salary of £7,000 a year and £300 a year for "coffee money," which is equivalent to "entertaining allowance." He never entertains, and lives on the £300. Out of the £7,000 a year he pays £2,000 annually, which is a clever financial maneuver. When asked why he did not contribute to the many charities for poor Outlanders and Boers, he said, speaking of the Outlanders: "Nie, Algemene! Die keur is almal rijk; hulle kerk, skool, en almal is by die Jode." The fellows are all rich; they can pay."

Gen. Piet Joubert (Silem Piet) is perhaps the most prominent figure among the Boers, long-bearded, broad-shouldered, and a little bit of a duffer, but a man of a typical Boer. He has paid two or three visits to England, and perhaps is one of the three or four in the inner government circles in Pretoria who realize that war with England would mean, still, he in no way lacks physical courage; he has shown that time and again. He is essentially a time server, a trimmer, a sinner on the fence. When he contested the election of 1898, he was defeated. He was one took his candidature very seriously, he was so obviously put up as a vote splitter to ensure Kruger's return.

His religious tenets are not ostentatious, and he has never been found in any bad financial transactions. As a general in the field he is cool and clever, and a thoroughly expert exponent of Boer fighting tactics, which are mainly of the "sniping" order. He is not a "Nack" or "Nack" leader, at Volksraad, the next best Boer commander, Cronje, of Doornkop fame, being on the Marico frontier, toward Mafeking.

Judge Gregorowski's Power.

A man who in a quiet, unostentatious, but deadly effective way has done as much as anybody to engender bitter feelings between Boer and Outlander is the present chief justice of the Transvaal, Judge Gregorowski.

An Orange Free State man, of Russian-Polish extraction, he was specially brought to Pretoria, introduced into the rites of full burghership, and elevated to the bench for the purpose of sentencing the sixty odd Boer prisoners after the Jomeneis raid. No Transvaal Judge—Kotze, Amesforth, Morice or Jorissen—could be trusted to be sufficiently severe—Draconian, Jeffreys like. So they imported Gregorowski. Right well he did his work. Not only were the sentences terribly drastic, but the method of their delivery in delivering the death sentences (afterward commuted), and his trickery in permitting a pleading of guilty to certain counts of the indictment, made the final scene at the trial one of the most affecting ever witnessed in a court of justice.

The Transvaal state secretary, Mr. Reitz, formerly President of the Orange Free State, where he succeeded in his own land. He recently charged the Boers with the sum of over £50,000, alleged to have been spent in constructing and repairing certain streets in Pretoria. A question arising as to the legitimacy of this expenditure, a committee of the Volksraad was appointed to enquire. Smit could only produce vouchers for about half the

money.

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Any amount of money.

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Remove old furniture, pianos, and all kinds of property.

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